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5. On 11 July 1952, eight travelling RDS-1 B-type decimetric stations which had not been accepted by the Soviets in early February 1952 began to be inspected after the faulty RVG 902 E type decimetric sets had been repaired. A decimetric transmission line from Radeberg across Schleifenberg² near Bautzen, Keulenberg² near Ralsnitz, Kollm² near Oschatz, Stuelpe² near Luckenwalde, Kollm, and Keulenberg to Radeberg was established by means of motor vehicles. On 14 July 1952, Lieutenant Colonel Moldavanov (fnu), the Soviet officer leading the inspection, ordered that the inspection be terminated and the motor vehicles immediately be transferred to Potsdam.
6. In October 1952, an order for the delivery of six RRL 3-type radio relay lines, each with 26 vehicles, termed as production project No 1 in the plant, was modified to the effect that each line consisted of 35 motor vehicles including 10 WWA 11A-type vehicles with high frequency transmitter receivers; 2 WWT 12A-type frequency carrier vehicles; 10 WWA 13A-type aerial vehicles; 12 WWS 14A current supply vehicles; and 1 WWP 15A-type checking vehicle.
7. The first line of project No 1 was to be delivered prior to 1 January 1953. Only 24 motor vehicles, whose bodies had been built by Waggonfabrik und Karosseriewerk Nordau and the IFA Karosseriewerk, Radeberg, had been delivered up to October 1952. The Waggonfabrik Amendorf was unable to deliver the bodies for the 10 WWA aerial vehicles as the necessary aerial masts were not delivered in time by Kyffhaeuser Huette Artern. Other implements unavailable on time to the Sachsenwerk for the completion of the vehicles included distributors, switchboards, Pintsch voltage regulators, charging sets, and cables.
8. The first line was taken over in the area northeast of Radeberg during the period from 24 November to 6 December 1952. The inspection showed that various acts of sabotage had been perpetrated at the aerial masts delivered by Kyffhaeuser Huette Artern, with the ropes of winches broken, axle bearings filled with sand, and various bolts and gears missing. Since the 10 masts could not be planted, the inspection had to be broken off. On 10 December 1952, the vehicles were inspected in the works by a commission which included Soviet engineers Kiriev (fnu), Rudenkov (fnu), and Dyakanov (fnu), who came from Berlin. Another acceptance inspection of the line took place under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Moldavanov (fnu) in the same region from 23 January to 6 February. The line was operated with 55dot-type sets made available by the Soviets. They had been built in the vehicles of the final stations by Soviet soldiers. The German staff was not allowed to enter these vehicles which, also, by Soviet requests, were fitted with rounded-off roofs. The vehicles had not yet been picked up by the purchasing Soviet signal unit in Potsdam-Babelsberg up to mid-March 1953, although all deficiencies registered during the inspection had been removed.

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10. In August 1952, a decimetric line from Dresden to Berlin with stationary RVG 903 B-type sets was established by order of the Deutsche Post with stations at the telecommunication office on Postplatz in Dresden, the wind mill in Boxdorf near Dresden, Kollm near Oschatz, Stuelpe, a tower 100 meters high, to be erected on the highest point of the Mueggelberg, southeast of Berlin and the Postschnellamt (post office) on Mauerstrasse, East Berlin. The Deutsche Post detached to the Sachsenwerk 25 employees to be trained as operators at the RVG 903 B-type sets. The line was taken into operation in October 1952.
11. The RVG 904-type beam transmission set was developed for television transmission. It was designed on the basis of a set developed in 1951 which proved completely unserviceable. Since 15 May 1952, the set was tested in transmitting to the works the television transmissions of NDR-Berlin which were received on the Keulenberg. In late May, a second line was established for television transmissions from the roofs of the Berlin-Adlershof studio to the television transmitter in the Berlin Rathaus (town hall). The RVG 906-type set was used for sound transmission. An improved prototype of this set, termed RVG 907, was being developed.
12. After the production of television sets was temporarily stopped between 15 December 1951 and 3 March 1952, repair work on about 10,000 T 2-type television sets which had not been accepted by the USSR started, with line transformers, deflecting coils, and potentiometers as the main components to be replaced. Newly developed F 852-type television receivers equipped with Rimlock-type tubes were scheduled to be produced after the completion of this repair work. In August 1952, the Postal and Telecommunication Ministry announced a demand for 5,000 television sets in 1953. In late 1952, the production price of the T 2-type television receivers amounted to 745.20 eastmarks. The sets were scheduled to be sold at the price of 1,300.70 eastmarks. They were purchased by the Soviets for allegedly 750 eastmarks.
13. While, in early 1953, the production of television sets was stopped and the volume of spare parts produced was limited, the production of decimetric sets gained first priority.
14. On 30 July 1952, the Sachsenwerk was visited by a commission headed by Dr. Behne (frn), and consisting of representatives of the Heinrich-Hertz Institute, the Academy of Sciences, and the Potsdam observatory. The commission executed sun noise measurements in the field of decimetric waves and bought measuring instruments for 80,000 to 100,000 eastmarks.

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